

The Omineca Miner

VOL. VI, NO. 18

HAZELTON, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK

Every Man in Canada Will Have a Card to Fill Out Soon

National Service Week is drawing very near, and the fact that the first week in the New Year bears that title is something in which everyone in Canada has an interest. The men are interested because it is obligatory for each of them between the ages of 16 and 65 years, to fill out one of the cards which the government is sending them, through the postoffice authorities. The women are interested because their co-operation is being invited in seeing that their men-folk attend at once to this important duty. The children are interested because their school- teachers have explained to them the meaning of National Service and the way in which father and the big brothers at home have to reply to the various questions.

To write in the answers and return the card promptly is a good New Year's resolution for every man throughout the Dominion and it has the advantage of being easy of fulfilment. It only means a few minutes' careful thought. The postman in the cities gets the hard work, for he has not only to deliver the cards; he is responsible also for their proper return. Prompt mailing of the answers will make the postman's work very much easier.

National Service means that we are to get into that frame of mind which will cause us to think of the needs of the country, to realize that the interests of the State have a greater claim on us than our self-interest. This applies to everyone, from the highest in the land to the lowest. The Prince of Wales' motto, "I Serve", may well be the motto of every citizen of the British Empire at this time.

There are many ways of serving the nation besides going to the front. The man on the farm and the mechanic in a workshop may be serving the nation as usefully as the man in the trenches. Every man should be doing the work which represents his most efficient service to his country.

The war is teaching us, or should be teaching us, great lessons. Terrible as are its effects, those who have faith in Canadian manhood hope and believe that the nation will emerge from this experience a stronger and better people. If the meaning of National Service is thoroughly and properly grasped and understood; if the government's call for information is responded to in the right spirit, the coming year will be the banner year in Canada's history.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall Leaving

F. J. Hall, of the government office staff, has resigned his position to enter business in eastern Canada. Today Mr. and Mrs. Hall are saying goodbye to their many friends, as they leave for Cornwall on this evening's train.

BATTLES CONTINUE IN ROUMANIA

GERMANS' FUTILE ATTACKS ON FRENCH LINE --MORE REPORTS OF GREEK KING'S TREACHERY

Petrograd: The retirement of the Roumanians before superior enemy pressure north and south of the river Kasino and west of Govesha, and the continued Tonic advance are attended by fierce battles. East of Sesmesna the Roumanians were forced back 3500 feet. In the Kasino section and in the Krosdem and Kostowsra battles are proceeding. Roumanian and Russian forces occupying positions on the left bank of the Remnik repulsed all enemy assaults with counter-attacks along the Moldavian frontier. In the valley of the Oituz the enemy's advance continues.

Paris: A sudden German offensive, following a violent bombardment between Hill 304 and Deadman hill, failed, owing to a French screen of machine gun and infantry fire. A small number of Germans penetrated to a French trench south of Deadman's Hill.

A bill for the mobilization of all French citizens between 17 and 60 was introduced in the senate today.

London: A telegram from Saloniki says the division of Greek troops which surrendered to Bulgarians at Kavalla has received orders from King Constantine to leave Goerlet, Germany, where the force is interned, for the Macedonian front, to fight against the Entente forces.

London: Germany is now going so far in her Belgian deportations as to arrest and transfer to Germany Belgians engaged in relief work. These workers hitherto have been protected by cards of the American relief commission.

London: It is an open secret that Charles, the new emperor of Austria, is desirous of concluding peace at the earliest possible moment, and to this end is likely to

make separate overtures to Italy for the conclusion of hostilities between the two nations.

Copenhagen: Norway, Sweden and Denmark are sending peace notes to the belligerent European powers.

Rome: General Morrone, Italian minister of war, speaking in the Chamber, stated that the Germans and Austrians were preparing for a great offensive against the Italian front next spring. Preparations are being made to resist the attempt.

Amsterdam: The Volks Zeitung, of Cologne, reproduces the narrative of an officer of the German general staff regarding the Roumanian campaign, in which it is said that the destruction wrought in the Roumanian oil fields was terrible, surpassing everything of the kind during the war.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

Items Of General Interest From Hazelton and Surrounding District

Wm. Sammon returned on Saturday from a visit to Prince Rupert.

Mrs. Fakeley, of Cedarvale, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Newick.

The Misses Martin, of Kispiox, are spending the holidays at the Hospital.

Miss Tallander, of Prince Rupert, is visiting her sister at the Hospital.

Born—At Hazelton Hospital, on Dec. 24, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Sperry Cline.

The births of seven children were registered in December. Six were boys.

Dr. Badgero spent Christmas at the Barrett ranch, returning on Tuesday.

Chief Gammon, of the provincial police, was up from Prince Rupert on Wednesday.

Government Agent Hoskins returned on Thursday from an official visit to Smithers.

D. P. Wardop left on Tuesday for Second Cabin, where he will work as telegraph lineman.

Miss Hodge, Salvation Army teacher at Andimaul, is visiting the Misses Jackson, at Glenvowell.

Leonard and Cooper Wrinch, who attend high school at Vancouver, are spending the vacation with their parents.

Service in St. Andrew's Hall tomorrow evening will be conducted by Dr. Sager. Special music will be rendered.

Approximately \$20,000 has been paid in on purchased lands in this district under the act requiring completion of purchases before Jan. 1.

For an attempt to escape from custody, Martin Cunningham was sentenced to two months imprisonment by Judge Young on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fraser, of Port Essington, were among the week's arrivals from the coast. Mr. Fraser is connected with R. Cunningham & Son, Ltd.

G. W. McKay, who has been an operator in the local office for some years, has succeeded E. R. Cox as manager of the Hazelton office of the government telegraph lines.

Constable Hamblin arrested four Indians at Kitseguella this week on charges of being intoxicated. Their trial was adjourned to Jan. 4, to allow them to obtain counsel.

L. A. Graef, who has been residing at Massett, arrived on Saturday to rejoin the local staff of the government telegraphs, and received a hearty welcome from his old acquaintances. Mrs. Graef accompanies him.

Coroner's Inquiries

Coroner Hoskins is investigating the death of a man named Wallace, who was injured while working on Burns Lake bridge on Dec. 20, but was not brought to the Hospital until Dec. 26. He died the following day.

An inquiry is also being made into the death of Robert Monteith who was found dead in his shack at Dorreen on Monday.

Imperial Preference

London, Dec. 25:—Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, met a deputation and informed them of his views on the subject of tariffs.

"The idea of Imperial preference," said Mr. Bonar Law, "has been strengthened by the war," and then he added:

"But I shall never forget for a moment that we are a very long way from the end of the struggle now going on."

"To me the first consideration is not even the development of the British Empire, but its preservation."

"It is my sincere hope that there is a strong feeling throughout the whole of Britain in determination that our German enemies will never again be allowed to use our resources against us, and also of realization that the help we have got from the various parts of the Empire has changed the whole aspect of the question of preference. It has made everybody ready to consider it."

PRESENTATIONS TO MR. AND MRS. COX

The promotion of E. R. Cox to the management of the government telegraph office at Prince Rupert was made the occasion for expressions of regard by the old-timers of Hazelton and the employees of the telegraph service. A delegation waited upon Mr. and Mrs. Cox on Christmas Eve and presented to them handsome souvenirs, a purse of gold and the following address:

"On behalf of the people of the town, we desire to say how sorry your many friends are that you are leaving Hazelton."

"You have been with us some fourteen years, and we have always found you good and kindly neighbors, ever ready to sympathize with and minister to those around you, and of late, unsparingly giving yourselves to further all efforts for the relief of suffering and distress occasioned by the war."

"We feel that by your departure, the town will lose a valuable asset; but we are consoled by the knowledge that you are going to a higher sphere, which we trust will lead to one still higher."

"As a slight token of our high esteem and good wishes for your future we beg you to accept the accompanying trifle, and most cordially do we wish you and yours a very happy Christmas and many of them."

The following address, with a handsome purse of gold, was presented to Mr. Cox by the members of the Yukon Telegraphs staff:

"We have learned with much regret of your approaching transfer from Hazelton, and, while congratulating you on your well-merited promotion, we still feel personally we are sustaining a loss by your departure from among us. We wish, therefore, to take this opportunity of placing on record our deep sense of the courtesy and consideration which you have always shown to us in the discharge of your duty and to assure you that your kindness has at all times been fully appreciated by us."

"Wishing you good luck in your new sphere of duty, and with kindest regards to Mrs. Cox, we are,

"Your sincere friends,
"The Entire Staff,
"Hazelton to Iskoot"

Hockey Game Monday

There will be a hockey game on Monday afternoon, between teams captained by J. E. Kirby and R. E. Allen.

During November the average prices of metals were as follows: Copper, 30.6c, as compared with 18.62c in the same month of last year; spelter (N.Y.), 11.59c, as compared with 15.96c; silver, 71.6c, as compared with 51.71c; and lead, 7.04c, compared with 5.15c.

The Omineca Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT HAZELTON, THE CENTER OF THE GREAT OMINECA DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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VOL. VI. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916 No. 18

Press comment on Wilson's peace suggestions, both in the Allied countries and in the United States, is nearly all condemnatory of the president's action, which seems to have pleased only the pro-German element. The speeches of Lloyd George and Bonar Law and the pronouncement by King George in proroguing parliament are regarded as definitely assuring the Allies' rejection of the Wilson overtures. Great indignation has been aroused by the president's statement that the aims of the warring nations are the same.

An American correspondent in London says:

King George's speech in proroguing parliament is described by a high authority as a direct and unequivocal reply to President Wilson's peace note and to Germany's proposal. In terse but decided terms the King's speech flatly rejects all idea of peace.

Great Britain is thrilled today as it has never been since the war started by the speech. It affirms in language of a directness not usually associated with declarations by the ruler of the British Empire the inflexible determination to continue the war, no matter how long it may last, until the cause for which the Empire entered the war is entirely vindicated.

The ruler's call to the Empire to exert its utmost strength for the attainment of complete victory has aroused great enthusiasm in a nation sullen and resentful at President Wilson's note and wondering what line of action the government would take. This week it is brimming over with satisfaction at the King's declaration.

The desire for a cessation of the slaughter is greater here than anywhere else, but the desire for peace is completely overshadowed by a grim determination to secure a victory. The party favoring peace in this country is an absolutely negligible quantity. It is universally agreed that Lloyd George has scored the greatest triumph of his career in correctly interpreting the national will to see things through to the bitter end.

Statesmen, politicians and business men agree that there is no possible hope of President Wilson's note getting anything but a courteous but firm refusal. The feeling is growing throughout the nation that the president has been the victim of German influence. There is astonishment that he should fall into such a trap, mixed with a feeling of resentment at what many would consider his untimely and uncalled for bid for intervention.

This feeling is spreading to such an extent that many declare that President Wilson has made it impossible for himself ever to become mediator or to play a leading part in peace negotiations when the time comes.

His declaration that both sides are fighting for the same aims has roused tremendous anger. The opinion is freely expressed that this means that President Wilson's sympathies are entirely with the German side. A prominent diplomat who has been closely in touch with developments for some time past, states it is certain President Wilson has in his possession information of the situation of the powers which has strongly led him to the conclusion that the time has arrived for peace.

In other quarters in close touch with the government, it is considered the outcome of pressure brought to bear by German interests in America, who recognize that unless time can be gained to improve the critical situation that has arisen in Austria, Germany may be compelled soon to surrender unconditionally. This the Allies are determined to force and the Germans, naturally, are anxious to avoid it at all costs.

The knowledge of this merely serves to stiffen the back of Great Britain and the nation is united as it has never been before.

"Germany," says a politician, "is anxious to gain time for the last round of the struggle that we and our Allies are not prepared to grant."

British labor is even more categorical than the statesmen in its rejection of President Wilson's note and the position which the United States has taken up. A prominent trade-union leader said: "This is not wholly unexpected. We were prepared for it. Few of us believe President Wilson is really afraid that a continuance of the war will drag in the United States. We have a strong belief that American trades-unionism, which is strongly recruited from workmen of pronounced German sympathies, is exercising a marked influence on the peace propaganda. President Wilson will very soon know both our temper and our judgment."

Rossland's Production

Since its discovery in 1890 to 1914 the Rossland district has produced 4,655,388 tons of ore containing 2,282,440 ounces of gold, 2,293,255 ounces of silver, and 93,455,188 pounds of copper. The gross value is placed at \$62,347,682, a total value greater than that of any other lode mining

camp in British Columbia. It may be of interest to note that after adding the 1915 production, taken from the report of the minister of mines for British Columbia, the figures of total production are: tons of ore mined, 4,994,956; metal contents, gold, 5,435,850 ounces; silver, 3,085,024 ounces; copper, 98,106,869 lbs.

Total value, \$66,174,256. Rossland's mines continue to be the chief source of lode gold. Of a total production from all the mines of the province in all years to 1915, inclusive, of 4,208,294 ounces of lode gold, Rossland's proportion was 2,435,828, or nearly 58 per cent. It is significant that the quantity of gold obtained from Rossland mines in 1915 was the highest in 12 years.

Read Your Policy

The following, or a similar clause, appears in all policies of fire insurance:

"The company is not liable for losses following, that is to say: Where insurance is upon buildings or their contents for loss caused by the want of good and substantial brick or stone or cement chimneys; or by ashes or embers being deposited, with the knowledge and consent of the assured, in wooden vessels; or by stoves or stovepipes being, to the knowledge of the assured, in an unsafe condition, or improperly secured."

Notwithstanding this, in 1915 there were 51 fires from defective and overheated stoves and furnaces; 62 from defective and overheated pipes, chimneys, etc., and 8 by live coals and hot ashes.

Should the insurance companies take advantage of this clause, many victims of their own carelessness would find themselves without any recompense for their losses.

Handling Big Boulders

Miners operating hydraulic placer mines, and those operating in open-cuts, commonly break up boulders and large masses of rock by the method known as bulldozing; but actual experience has shown that it is far less expensive in most cases to shatter these boulders and large rocks by block-holing with a hammer-drill. To bulldoze effectively a big rock requires from 4 to 10 sticks of dynamite, whereas the same work can be accomplished with one or two sticks if a hole or two be first drilled in the rock with a hammer-drill. At the mine of the Placer Gold Mines Company,

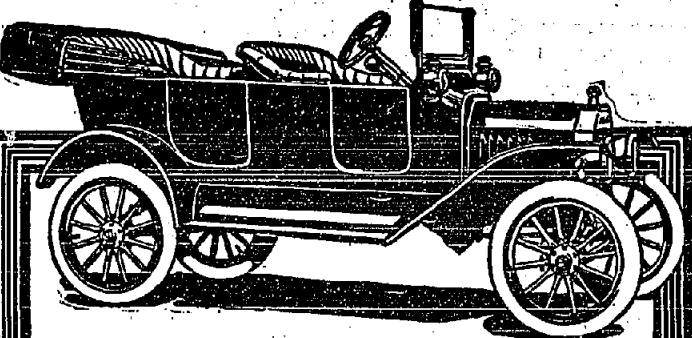
near Atlin, the cost of breaking up boulders in 1915 was reduced about \$1200 over the cost during the season of 1914, an amount almost equal to the expense of a compressor and two 40-lb. drills installed expressly for the purpose of block-holing boulders.

Cultivation of Flax

"The possibilities of producing flax for fiber in Canada have been very considerable. It would seem wise, therefore, to do anything possible to encourage the growth of this industry in districts suited thereto at this time, when unusually high prices will serve as an impetus to its development and extension." So writes the director of Dominion experimental farms, while the Dominion botanist speaks of "enhanced interest in an industry for which there certainly is a wide scope in suitable localities in the Dominion of Canada." Both these remarks

were prompted by the publication of Bulletin No. 28, Second Series, entitled, "Flax for Fiber; its Cultivation and Handling," written by J. Adams, M.A., assistant Dominion botanist, who for years was associated with the flax industry in Ireland.

Flax is grown in Canada to some extent, but not, judging by statements of authorities, to the extent that the demand, the price, usefulness and the soil and climatic conditions warrant. Mr. Adams, in his bulletin, which can be had free by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, describes the plant in all its particulars, tells of the soil and the climate required, and sets forth, with illuminative drawings and with minuteness of detail all that is required in its cultivation and harvesting. He also shows that in two years flax has doubled in price.



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Local Agents

HAZELTON and NEW HAZELTON



A National Call for Information!

THIS CARD MUST BE FILLED IN AND PROMPTLY RETURNED BY ALL MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 35 INCLUSIVE.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

CANADA.

1. What is your full name?	2. How old are you? years
3. Where do you live? Province	4. In what country were you born?
4. Name of city, town, village or Post Office	5. In what country was your father born?
Street	6. In what country was your mother born?
Number	7. Were you born a British subject?
8. How much time have you lost in last 12 months from sickness?	9. If not, are you naturalized?
10. Have you full use of your arms?	11. Which are you—married, single or a widower?
11. Of your legs?	12. How many persons besides yourself do you support?
12. Of your sight?	
13. Of your hearing?	
14. What are you working at for a living?	
15. Whom do you work for?	
16. Have you a trade or profession?	17. If so, what?
18. Are you working now?	19. If not, why?
20. Would you be willing to change your present work for other necessary work at the same pay during the war?	
21. Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live, and go to some other place in Canada to do such work?	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THIS CARD ARE ON THE OTHER SIDE. IT ASKS 24 QUESTIONS. COUNT YOUR ANSWERS.

Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. It is Obligatory!

The World's Doings in Brief

News Notes from Many Sources

Germany has 621 ships interned in neutral ports.

Quebec will restrict the sale of liquor to restaurants.

Utah experienced its worst snowstorm in years on Tuesday.

The government wharf at Vancouver will be opened next week.

Dividends of B. C. mines for 1916 will aggregate over \$3,000,000.

Chicago's mayor proposes to raise the liquor license fee to \$1500 a year.

France prohibits the sale of liquor to women, minors, and mobilized men.

The manufacture and sale of whisky is likely to be prohibited in Great Britain.

Vancouver shop employees are fighting hard to retain the Saturday half holiday.

More recruits than required have been secured by the Canadian flying corps.

The Roman Catholic Church will build a convent and school at Prince Rupert.

Vancouver seeks an extension of the terms of mayor and aldermen to two years.

A yard engine ran into a section gang on the G. T. P. at Edmonton, killing three.

Canada's next division for the front will be composed of forestry and railway battalions.

Eighty-one thousand pairs of socks were sent to Canadian soldiers in France this week.

The public trustee in England holds £140,000,000 of property belonging to alien enemies.

Quebec labor leaders have advised union members not to fill out National Service cards.

Five hundred transport men, for service in Mesopotamia, are being recruited in Vancouver.

The Swedish ship Gotha Lejon, built in 1716, has been lost in a storm while sailing to Finland.

Nurse Parker was burned to death in a Christmas tree fire at St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook.

War photographs of the Canadian divisions in battle conditions attract great attention in London.

A great storm raged throughout the western states this week. The loss of 25 lives was reported.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence between Quebec and the sea has been officially closed for the winter.

Four were killed and six injured in a rear-end collision during a fog, on the C. P. R. near Montreal.

Sinn Feiners to the number of 576, interned after the Dublin riots, are to be returned to their homes.

The famous monastery of the Trappist monks at Oka, Quebec, was burned to the ground on Wednesday.

Unprecedented losses in stocks in Wall Street were recorded on Thursday, following Wilson's peace overtures.

Informal consultations on the Irish problem are proceeding in London. A new proposal pro-

vides for something in the nature of equal representation for Unionists and Nationalists in the Irish parliament.

To curtail travel in England, the government will increase fares on railways, except to workers, fifty per cent.

There are indications that game preserves in England will be done away with, in the interests of agricultural expansion.

A large proportion of the 20,000 Canadian sick and wounded soldiers now in England will come to Canadian hospitals.

Villa is gaining ground in Mexico and is securing many adherents. His activities give the U.S. another problem to consider.

A French proposal looks to the pooling of the shipping of the Entente Allies after the war, to drive enemy shipping from the seas.

U. S. authorities, anticipating nation-wide prohibition, are planning to replace the \$327,000,000 yearly revenue now derived from the liquor traffic.

Peter Annance, sentenced to term of imprisonment for plugging in the Vancouver by-election in which M. A. Macdonald was elected, has been released from jail.

Liquor interests in France have protested against the proposed prohibition of manufacture and sale, alleging that it would deprive a million men of employment.

Germany refused to allow Russian officer prisoners to receive food from home. In reprisal, Russia has placed German officers in her internment camps on state rations, and has forbidden them to purchase food.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Administration Act and in the matter of the Estate of Allan A. McMillen, deceased, testator.

TAKE NOTICE that by an order of His Honour Judge Young, dated the ninth day of December, 1916, I was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Allan A. McMillen, deceased, testator.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to forward the same, properly verified, to me before the 26th day of December, 1916, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amounts of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated 12th December, 1916.

STEPHEN H. HOSKINS,
Official Administrator,
Hazelton, B.C.

16-17

NOTICE

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In the matter of the Administration Act and in the matter of the Estate of John Erik Lindquist, deceased, intestate.

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All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to forward the same, properly verified, to me before the 26th day of December, 1916, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amounts of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated 11th December, 1916.

STEPHEN H. HOSKINS,
Official Administrator,
Hazelton, B.C.

16-17

MINERAL ACT

Certificate of Improvements NOTICE

AJAX MINERAL CLAIM, situated in Omineca mining division of Omineca district, located on Rocher de Boule mountain, on Juniper creek, adjoining the Iowa mineral claim on the south.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Jas. E. Dean of Hazelton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 43174B, acting as agent for Charles F. Booth, Free Miner's Certificate No. 43178B, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant for the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this second day of December, A.D. 1916. Jas. E. Dean.

MINERAL ACT

Certificate of Improvements NOTICE

HAZELTON MINERAL CLAIM, situated in the Omineca Mining Division of Omineca District.

Where located:—On Nine-mile Mountain on the Babine Trail.

TAKE NOTICE that J. C. K. Sealy and George Railson per his attorney Thomas Railson, Free Miner's Certificates Nos. 98326B, 43167B, and 41368B, respectively, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

11-19

Dated October 31st, 1916.

GEORGE RAILSON,
Per T. Railson, Atty.;
JOHN C. K. SEALY.



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782

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F. P. BURDEN, New Hazelton

STUART J. MARTIN

Provincial Assessor

Hazelton B.C.

Addressing Soldiers' Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to ensure prompt delivery, it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

- (a) Regimental Number.
- (b) Rank.
- (c) Name.
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company.
- (e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit), Staff, appointment or Department.
- (f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT.
- (g) British Expeditionary Force.
- (h) Army Post Office, LONDON England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

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Insurance and Manufacturers' Agent.

The Miner is two dollars a year.

STRAYED

From Kispiox Valley, in July, one White Gelding, from 700 to 800 pounds. Brand A on left hip. Please inform

District Forester,
Hazelton, B.C.

TELEPHONES

A Telephone saves time and money. Get on the lines of progress. Ask for full information.

NORTHERN TELEPHONE Co.
Head Office - Hazelton.

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THE RESOLUTION TO DRINK
NOTHING BUT THE BEST LIQUOR,
WHICH CAN ALWAYS BE OBTAINED
AT THE

Hudson's Bay Co.

HAZELTON, B. C.

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ATTENTION GIVEN MAIL ORDERS.
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STATIONS ON THE G. T. P.

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Lowest rates Prince Rupert to all Eastern Points via steamer to Vancouver and Canadian Pacific Railway. Meals and berth included on steamer

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S.S. "Princess Maquiana" leaves Prince Rupert every SUNDAY, at 6 p.m.
S.S. "Princess Sophia" leaves Prince Rupert 6 p.m. Nov. 11th,
25th, Dec. 9th, 23rd, Jan. 6th, 20th, Feb. 3rd.

J. I. Peters, General Agent, 3rd Ave. & 4th St., Prince Rupert, B.C.

Express, General Drayage and Freighting

LIVERY and STAGES We are prepared to supply private and public conveyances day and night. Our stages meet all trains at South Hazelton or New Hazelton.

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Care for Storage or Delivery.

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HAZELTON and NEW HAZELTON



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Steamers sailing between Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan, Anyox, Prince Rupert, Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle.

Leave Prince Rupert for Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Friday at 9:00 A.M. For Anyox Wednesday at 12 midnight. For Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Wednesday, January 10, 24, February 7, 21, March 7, 21, at 1 P.M. Fortnightly sailings to Port Simpson, Stewart, and Queen Charlotte Island points.

Arrive Prince Rupert from the South every Wednesday at 10:30 A.M.

Eastbound trains leave Hazelton: Passenger, Wednesday and Saturday, 7:10 P.M. Mixed 1:56 P.M. Tuesday. Way freight 12:30 P.M. Saturday.

Westbound trains leave Hazelton: Passenger Tuesday and Thursday, 9:40 A.M. Mixed 6 A.M. Sunday. Way freight 11:55 A.M. Sunday.

For further information apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent, or to G. A. McNicholl, Asst. Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.

THE MINER WAR BULLETINS

TUESDAY, DEC. 26

Petrograd: After artillery and rifle fire against the bridgehead near Boldina the enemy attempted an offensive, but was dispersed by our fire.

In the wooded Carpathians, after artillery preparation, we attacked enemy trenches on the heights north of the river Cussa, and captured them, taking three machine guns, five officers and one hundred men.

On the Caucasus front the situation is unchanged.

On the Roumania front during the day the enemy was active. In the region between Kassina and Zaballa villages there was desperate fighting. In the region of Galgarenu, Drogual, Batogua and Vilinu we repulsed enemy attacks. In Dobrudja the enemy continued to attack our troops, who withdrew toward Isakishe. Aeroplanes dropped bombs near the Vanka railway line. A German aeroplane landed, an officer and two soldiers being captured.

Paris: Artillery actions are reported at various points along the western front, particularly on both sides of the Avre, in the sectors of Quesney and Canny, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse. In Champagne a sudden attack by the enemy on our positions west of Auberive was easily repulsed. Elsewhere calm prevailed.

Paris: Wilson's note is still the principal topic. Editorial writers point to the precedent established by Secretary Stewart of the Lincoln cabinet in rejecting the intervention of Napoleon III during the American civil war.

Milan: The radical newspaper Secolo, in its comment on Wilson's note to the belligerents, asks, "Why should neutrals who kept quiet when Germany dishonored Europe take a stand against the war today when the Allies have well-founded hopes of defeating those responsible for so many iniquities? Their intervention is now an act involving partiality."

Petrograd: Prominent members of the Duma and all political leaders who have expressed opinions concerning Wilson's note are united in the conviction that the peace suggestions are ill-timed and impracticable.

WEDNES., DEC. 27

London: The British attitude toward the war is unchanged by Wilson's suggestions. The nation is determined to fight to a victorious peace. Britain and her Allies are preparing as rapidly as possible for a new outbreak of German "frightfulness" which is expected to follow their refusal to consider German peace proposals.

An Allied fleet of heavily-armed commerce protectors of a new type is making its way westward. The warships are large and powerful and of great speed. They will be employed to watch for German raiders in the Atlantic.

Rome: Germany has handed to the ambassadors of neutral powers sealed packets containing the specific terms on which she is willing to make peace.

It is believed the Swedish government is about to approach the

belligerents on the subject of peace.

Petrograd: The Roumanian village of Filepesci has been evacuated, after having been set on fire by shells from the German artillery. Enemy attacks from Filepesci to Lichkotianka were repulsed. The fighting around Filepesci was of a desperate character. The attacking forces along the whole line are heavy.

London: British forces raided German positions near Armen-tieres. The situation is unchanged on the rest of the western front. There is nothing to report from the other fronts.

Orders have been issued to give every Canadian soldier who wishes to vote on prohibition and woman suffrage an opportunity to do so.

Ottawa: The Royal Northwest Mounted Police will be recruited to full strength for active service.

A cable to the governor-general announces special sessions of the Imperial conference in February, to consider problems of the war. Premier Borden is expected to attend. It is regarded as probable that the Allies' peace requirements will be discussed.

Paris: Joffre has been created marshal of France.

There is no difference of opinion regarding Wilson's peace proposals.

France's soldiers celebrated Christmas with the absolute conviction that they will spend next Christmas at home. They were all certain that the victories on the Somme and at Verdun had established such ascendancy over the enemy that France and her Allies will make peace on earth good will toward men a reality.

New York: Much interest is manifested in the removal of the White Star liners from New York to Halifax.

THURSDAY, DEC. 28

London: There was marked artillery activity in several sectors of the Somme front. British forces bombed German dugouts northwest of Lens, doing much damage.

Paris: The night was calm, except in the Verdun region, where artillery was very active between Vacherauville and Vaux.

Lieut. Herteraux brought down his fourteenth enemy aeroplane.

Rome: In the Adiogo valley our artillery kept the enemy's lines under a vigorous fire and disturbed his working parties.

Berlin: Nine aeroplanes were lost by the Entente in aerial engagements along the western front yesterday.

Petrograd: The Czar addressed a message to his troops, in which he said the Allies would choose the time when the war should end. Turks have been driven from their trenches in the Caucasus. Other fronts remain unchanged.

London: England and France are fully agreed upon the terms of the reply to the peace proposals of the Teutonic Allies. The reply will be dispatched about the end of the week, but the other nations of the Entente, although agreed upon the principle, may require verbal alterations which would necessitate further delay.

Washington: Despite the general feeling of hopelessness among government heads over the prospects for peace, in the light of Germany's latest communication, men closest to the president believe he will strive to the utmost to prevent the situation getting beyond his grasp. Two reasons, they say, will actuate him—the desire to end the war, and to avoid having to put through his Sussex note threat to break relations with Germany should she overstep her submarine pledges.

New York: The Herald, in a prominently displayed front page article, declares it is able to announce authoritatively that the German people are demanding of their government the resumption of the campaign of frightfulness, even at the cost of war with the United States.

Ottawa: Arrangements for sending another Canadian division to the front are under way.

More Canadian troops have arrived safely in England.

Washington: The German embassy says Germany is prepared to announce peace conditions when a peace conference meets. Berlin, it says, has complied with Wilson's requests.

New York: Fifty thousand deported Armenians are starving in the vicinity of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, as a result of the temporary suspension of relief appropriations.

Ottawa: Leaders of the labor congress, after a conference with Premier Borden and R.B. Bennett, advise all union men to fill out National Service cards.

FRIDAY, DEC. 29

London: An attempt to invade Russian soil north of Dobrudja or east of Moldavia may be the next development of Von Mackensen's eastern offensive. The advance of the Teutonic columns is being opposed by fierce fighting on the part of the Russo-Roumanian troops. The German forces lost heavily in their northward drive, and from now on will have much heavier fighting cut out for them, as the Russo-Roumanian lines are now attaining their greatest strength through consolidation.

London: Food demonstrations occur daily in the chief cities of Austria and Hungary. There is great misery, with hundreds of suicides.

Petrograd: The withdrawal of Russian forces from the region of Rimenicul Sarat to the river Rimnik was due to the pressure of superior hostile forces. The withdrawal was made after most stubborn resistance. In Dobrudja enemy attacks along the whole front were repulsed, except at the village of Rakel, which the enemy occupied.

Paris: South of the Avre we dispersed a German raiding party. In the region of Beauviagine our forces successfully exploded two mines against German positions. The crater of one of these mines measured 140 yards in length and 40 yards in width. A German attack on the eastern slopes of Hill 804 was repulsed.

Jean Herbette, one of the soundest of political writers on the French press, urges that no answer be sent to the Wilson note.

London: The Allied reply to Germany's peace proposals will

contain a rejection of peace based on German-made plans. It will give a vigorous summary of the principles the Allies are fighting for, but will not state specifically the terms on which the Allies will consent to talk peace.

The Allies will probably send identical notes answering Wilson's peace suggestions.

Paris: Sub-Lieut. Guynemer, France's premier aviator, brought down his twenty-fifth German aeroplane yesterday.

London: Greeks are beginning to cry out under pressure of the Allied blockade. The strongest Royalist newspapers have even changed their tone. The army disbandment is taking place rapidly and regularly. The situation from the Allied viewpoint shows great improvement.

London: Private information indirectly from Germany says positively that Germany scarcely can hold out more than six months longer. The shortage of food is more serious than ever. Many persons in various German towns actually fall in the streets, exhausted by hunger.

New York: The World, a strong supporter of the Wilson administration, says danger of a U.S.-German break lies behind the peace moves of the Kaiser and president. Tension has been considerably increased by reports of the naval attache to Berlin to the effect that Germany is building submarines of a very large and powerful type, 70 or 80 being under construction.

The Japanese steamer Sankaku Maru, with 400 persons aboard, went ashore off Chefoo, China. Fifty were rescued. The remainder are reported dead of exposure.

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In or near Cunningham's store on Thursday, \$10.50 in paper money. Reward. Richard Rasmussen, Hazelton Hotel.

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